The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,860.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Vernacular languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee ..	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Lingah .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas,
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat.....
„ Lingah	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam ..	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin.....	20	„ Negatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo.....	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam ..	30	„ Mangalore.....	2
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingorla on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

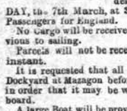
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "DELHI," (1898 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 7th March, at 5 P. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received at this Office after 3 P. M. on 5th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 7th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent
P & O S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRAAD to sail about 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 25th „

THE above A 1 Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck. ROBINSON & Co.,

Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Peroz-shah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall.
Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Foggs & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.
270, Regent Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	15	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18 „	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16 „	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro, Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13 „	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 „	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28 „	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ..	3 „	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ..	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ..	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ..	4 „	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 „	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	8 „	12
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants.....	2 „	3
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 „	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... „	3	
Guyots West End..... „	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... „	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12	„ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2	„ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	18	„ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14	„ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16	„ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10	„ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16	„ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	6	„ 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	14	„ 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	8	„ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.. „	2	„ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats .....Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats ..... „	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.. „	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats ..... „	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.	
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted..... „	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mands.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sowing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાયલ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કું પની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the arrears of Calls will not be paid within 14 days from the date hereof, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. A. WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Co.'s Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF for CASH only at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of too varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; REQUISITES FOR THE SICK CHAMBER AND NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROMETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIER, AND CLAY PIPES. CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR-OIL, ODONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSEY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS, and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS.

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messrs, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ETHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS, SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8-0 per dozen nett, Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R. & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Consignees who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to pay what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
Bombay,

BEGS to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected Goods which he has in stock as described below:—

ORGANS.—Magnificent Self-Acting Organs, also a few Hand Organs. The Self-Acting Organs play several Indian Airs, besides Orchestrial Music.

PIANOS.—Drawing Room Grand Tone Pianos by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. Solid American Walnut.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Of great variety, playing the most popular English, Foreign, and Indian Airs.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, comprising FLOWER VASES. BOUQUET-HOLDERS. &c. &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, suitable for Travellers and the Toilette. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WALL PAPERS, and BORDERS to match, in great variety.

GOLD BEADINGS, for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY-MADE TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS to match, also COUNTERPANES. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

QUININE.—Just received a fresh supply of QUININE at Rs. 5 per ounce.

A considerable Discount allowed to Wholesale Purchasers and Medical Practitioners. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—HAVANNA CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each. PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, in boxes of 250 each. TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, Nos. 1 and 2.

TOBACCO.—THOMAS BEAR'S LATAKIA, IMPERIAL, BIRD'S-EYE, SMOKING MIXTURE, &c. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS—

Westphalian Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Prime York „	Stilton „
Wiltshire Bacon „	Cheddar „
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire „

J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

PORT WINE—Just imported direct from Oporto, a consignment of excellent old PORT WINE, at Rs. 24 per dozen, or Rs. 2-8 per bottle, for *cash only.*

Shortly expected best Madeira, Claret and Sherry.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. NEUBERG begs to notify that from and after this date a DISCOUNT of TEN PER CENT will be allowed by him for CASH PAYMENTS or for ARTICLES PAID FOR ON DELIVERY, and INTEREST at TEN PER CENT will be charged on all accounts unadjusted at the expiration of the first month.

Mr. N. will feel obliged if Constituents indebted to him will settle their accounts without delay, or Interest will be charged from the date the Goods were delivered.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

MEDICINE CHESTS of every size and form; from the large regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak chests for private use.

Persons travelling or residing at a distauce from dispensaries should never be without one of these useful requisites, which may, at any time, be the means of saving life.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with waterproof covers and straps for protection and portability.

Besides having there particular patterns made in England, D. S K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from air *bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEDICAL CIRCULAR.—

Acidum Salicubicum, or Goa Powder for Herpes. Our trade marking guarantees it genuine, a matter of great importance.

Liquor Acidi Salirubic—applied with a camel's hair brush; does not irritate.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens, P. B.
Liquor Ammon. Supercarb. Effervesc (Kemp.) These are now much prescribed as "Morning draughts."
Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens P. B.
Atropized Gelatine Discs.
Calabarized do.
Dulcicathartine (Kemp) a combination of the active principle of Senna with Sugar. Has a specific action on the bowels even if injected through the skin. The most harmless and agreeable aperient yet produced.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti P. B.
Trochisci Potassa Chiolatis P. B.
Throchisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis P. B.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths,
5 Elphinstone Circle Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TONIC REFRESHER, by the inventor D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PHARMACIE FRANCAISE.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE—By the inventor of TONIC REFRESHER.
5, Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RUBY CHAMPAGNE; a rich Wine for Invalids.
5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RANGOON OIL: as recommended for Volunteers and in the Army.
5 elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 10 H. P., Leather Belting, Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that WARRANTS of ARREST will on and after the 10th day of March next be issued against all those Contributories of the abovenamed Association who shall have by that time FAILED to PAY the CALL of RUPEES THIRTY per SHARE now due and payable by them.—Dated this 29th day of February 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for Official Liquidator.

A CARD.—EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AND BOARDING HOUSE,—Kalbadavie Road, left hand side going up, next to the Imperial Press.—A highly desirable resort for sea-faring people, and Europeans in general.

Breakfasts, Tiffins (*Lunch*), Dinners, and Suppers served up on the shortest notice.

The Viands of the very best quality.

Mariners of every grade can, at all times, secure berths, through the assistance of the Proprietor, who is in a position to command information, at a moment's notice, of what number and description of hands are required by vessels in Harbour. Service of this nature will be rendered only to such as patronize the Refreshment Room and Boarding House. The Proprietor has shipped several men since the opening of the House.

Inspection of the Premises earnestly requested.

☞ EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

THOMAS EDWARD DeCRUZ, Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

APARTMENTS TO LET in Nesbit Lane, BYCULLA. Rent Rs. 60 per month. Apply to "W. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY HUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET—AN UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, situated in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, now in the occupation of Mr. N. Xavier; rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY & PEROSHAW MERWANJEE at Messrs. JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co., Church Lane, or at No. 76, Cowasjee Patel Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.
Surat, 1st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine,

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION)—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, amounting to Rs. 275 per SHARE, will be payable at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for the Liquidators, on and after the 5th March.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED), —BOMBAY AGENCY—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/4	per Rupee.	
„ 4	do.	1/11 1/8	do.
„ 3	do.	1/11 1/16	do.
„ 2	do.	1/11	do.
„ 1	do.	1/10 15/16	do.
„ Demand		1/10 7/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England,	1/10 13/16	do.	
„ Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company Bank.			

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 4th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	Qts.	Pts.	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded...	Rs. 30		Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do... ... „	25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do... ... „	21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do... ... „	18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do... ... „	16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do... ... „	15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do... ... „	13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do... ... „	20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto	„ 26	
Macon, ditto	„ 21	

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded, Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	„ 31	„	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	„ 26	„	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded .....Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„	17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.....	„ 26	„	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.....	„ 26	„	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do	„ 23	„	...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 555 to 570, and closed at 575. Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Halliday, Assistant Surgeon, M. S., on duty, from Zoula.
Ellis, Lieutenant, Madras Army, on duty, from Poona.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Sandy, Lieutenant, R.A., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Scott, Captain, 7th Regiment Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Saugor.
Hincks, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Lodge, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Glass, Lieutenant, R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Skinner, Major General, Judge A. G., on duty, from Poona.
Traill, Assistant Surgeon, H. M., 91st on duty, from Kamptee.
Grant, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 5.

Jacob, Lieutenant, Superintendent A. S., on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

GARRISON ORDER.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

Major J. Woodcock, 5th Regiment Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate:—

Major W. H. Mason, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Bazaars and Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.

Major R. W. Richardes, Her Majesty's 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant M. A. Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant k. W. Begbie, Madras Infantry, General List, are appointed Sub-Assistant Commissaries General of the 1st Class, with the Abyssinian Field Force.

No. 144 of 1868.—The following extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 12, dated 24th January, is published:—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Major H. F. Bolton ..... } 6 months.
Captain J. C. Farquharson .....
Lieut. L. Clarke .....

Medical Officer has been permitted to retire from the date specified, viz;—

Surgeon General A. H. Leith, from the 31st Dec. 1867. Surgeon has been permitted to resign the service.

Retired from the 14th July 1867.":

Surgeon General A. H. Leith, M. D., having retired from the Service on the 31st December last, Colonel H. W. B. Bell is appointed to the office of Sanitary Commissioner.

The General Order No. 442, of the 10th July 1867, the Regiment is transferred from the Poona to the Presidency Brigade of the British Medical Service, and the Station from the Mhow to the Poona Division.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted as Probationers of the Medical Corps, in accordance with paras. 5 and 6 of No. 331, dated 27th June 1864:—

Assistant Surgeon Corbett Singleton, General List, to be Assistant Surgeon N. I. from 6th September 1867.

Assistant Surgeon Stratford Tandy, General List, to be Assistant Surgeon with regiment N. I. from 15th September 1867.

Vide G. O. G. O. Nos. 284 and 285 of the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instant, appointing these Officers to the Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, having completed three years' service, to be Surgeons from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon John Mennie ..... } 30th Feb. 1868.
Assistant Surgeon Christopher Joynt, M. D. ..... }
Assistant Surgeon William Edward Cates..... }
Assistant Surgeon Andrew Murkett Bloomfield, M. D. ..... }
Assistant Surgeon John Workinkhank, M. D. ..... }
Assistant Surgeon Henry Courtney King-Colvin ..... }
Assistant Surgeon Robert Clarke McConnell, F.R.C.S. ..... }
Assistant Surgeon Charles Kelway Colston..
Assistant Surgeon Charles Frederick Ogilvie, M. D. .....
Assistant Surgeon Edmund Poulter Burrowes .....
Assistant Surgeon William Lindy Colvin ..... }

Her Majesty's 108th Regiment of Foot is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 1st January 1868.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant William Thomas Brown—20th February 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Leckie is premitted to retire from the Service, on the presion of his rank, from the 14th March 1868.

The following extract from General Orders by His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, dated Zoulla, January 1868, is confirmed—

"Subject to confirmation of Government, Captain J. F. Chapman, Bombay, and Wing Officer 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to England for eighteen months, on medical certificate."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon E. R. Butler received charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination in Kattywar, from Assistant Surgeon Bloomfield, on the 17th ultimo.

The following appointments are made under the Political Agency in Kattywar :—

Captain G. W. Watson, 4th Political Assistant, to be 3rd Political Assistant, and to act as 2nd Political Assistant during the absence of Captain Ledeyt, on leave.

Lieutenant G. B. Hancock to act as 3rd Political Assistant until further orders.

Captain G. A. Atkinson, Assistant Political Agent, to be 4th Political Assistant, vice Captain Watson.

Captain L. Russell to be Assistant Political Agent, and to Act as 4th Political Assistant during Captain Atkinson's absence at Muscat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Southey to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, retaining his appointment as Sindee Translator to Government in Sind.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson to be District Superintendent of Police in the Canara District.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District, and to be District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Grade, vice Mr. Giertzen, promoted.

Lieutenant F. J. Wise to be confirmed as First Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond to be confirmed as Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson to be promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Assistant District Superintendents of Police, vice Lieutenant H. S. Daniell, promoted to the Third Grade of District Police Superintendents.

Mr. G. T. Giertzen to be a Second Grade District Police Superintendent, vice Major F. Nuttal, resigned.

Major T. G. Coles to be temporarily a Second Grade District Police Superintendent, vice Major T. Thatcher.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 15th April next, of the Civil Courts in the Khandeish District.

The Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from 1st May next, of the Civill Courts in the Ahmednuggur District.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadoor on Mr. Ali Akbur, Foujdar of the City of Hydrabad.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kulladghee District.

Mr. W. Woodward, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. W. A. East, appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Canara District.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Pirie, Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, has allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, for one month, preparatory to his obtaining a medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. A. Rosanquet, to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun during the absence of Mr. R. H. Pinhey, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Hinder to act as Judge and Session Judge of Satara, during the absence of Mr. R. F. Mactier on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Spens to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan on leave, or until further orders.

Captain R Johnstone to be temporarily a First Grade District Police Superintendent, vice Lieutenant Colonel Walker.

Major S. Scott to be temporarily a Second Grade District Police Superintendent, vice Captain Johnstone.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers in the Ahmedabad District with the powers contemplated in Act XIII. of 1859 in that District :—

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Acting Magistrate.
" E. P. Robertson, Magistrate F. P.
" G. F. M. Grant, Magistrate F. P.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson to act as first Assistant Collector of Kulladghee.

Mr. W. Woodward to act as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. H. Scott to act as Second Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. A. East to act as First Assistant Collector of Canara.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed to Europe for 15 months, from the 7th instant.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as Under-Secretary to Government during Mr. Jacomb's absence.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. W. J. Fahie received charge of the Office of Engineer for Canals, Hydrabad, from Mr. J. Beatty on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. J. Beatty received charge of the Office of Engineer for Canals, Kurrachee, from Mr. F. Jones, on the forenoon of the 5th February 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Narrayen Juggonath, Deputy Educational Inspecto r in Sind, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. J. O'Leary, B. A., Government Professor of Law, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th instant.

R. T. Reid, Esquire, LL.B., Government Professor of Law and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for 15 months, on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1868.

The Reverend T. Watson, Chaplain of the Belgaum Camp, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his quitting his Station.

The Reverend C. Walford, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed to do duty at Mahableshwur during the ensuing hot season.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—5TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
" Liverpool	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route ..	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 5	Amherwitch (s)..	Stiffe	Kurrachee, Mar. 2.
	Goolamar (s)	Brinck	Bancoot River, Mar. 4.
	Great Northern..	Earl	Aden, Feb. 2.
	Emma	Oliver	Newcastle, Oct. 27.
	Merle Blanc	.....	Newport, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 5	Western Empire..	Rogers	Annesley Bay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Underwitch*, Captain Stiffe from Kurrachee :—Mr. Gann, Captain Gabler, and Mr. Walker.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Camperdown*, Matrass bound to Abyssinia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 9th and TUESDAY the 10th inst., on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

J. HECTOR, Agent, Bombay.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Bombay, 5th March 1868. Deputy Secretary.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain IRVINE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain IRVINE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Monmouthshire*.
Bombay, 5th March 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) :—

House No. 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that at an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS on the 4th instant, the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 200 per Share be declared out of the profits of the half-year ending 31st December last, payable to the Shareholders on the register on the 28th February last, that in accordance with Resolution of the 11th September 1867 a further Dividend of Rs. 250 per Share be declared on all the Shares of the Company, and that an interim dividend of Rs 200 per Share be likewise declared on all Shares of the Company payable out of profits which have already accrued during the present year, and that the above Dividends be payable on and after the 5th day of March instant."

The abovementioned Dividends will be payable to the Shareholders at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 5th instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, KESSOW BHAWOO, Hindoo Inhabitant, of Bombay, has agreed to sell all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or OART of Plantation formerly called or known by the name of LUCKHMONWALLY WADY and now by the name of SOOTARVULLEE, situated at Mahim, near Sootarvullee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs under Nos. 710 and 488, and standing on the names of Soonder Pandoorug and Runsord Dwarkajee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 261 ; and bounded on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Pateil, on the south and east by the public road, and on the west by the property of Waljee Ragojee. All persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the Collector of Land Revenue, and to JUGGONATH RUNSORD, at his House No. 50, situated at Parell, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

KESSOW BHAWOO.
Bombay, 5th March 1868.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION — HIGH COURT.—SUIT NO. 966 OF 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST ..... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF CADOO..... *Defendant.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 3rd day of March, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Hajee Abdool Latiff Cadoo :—The Ship "*Fez Robanee*," her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 22,635-11-2 for debt and interest, and further interest on the said sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum until payment. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

ANDREW HAY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 3rd March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER JAITHA DOSA, of Bombay, Hindoo, has agreed to sell to THUCKER HURRIDASS PREMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo,—All that the Right, Title and Interest of the said JAITHA DOSA in and to a piece of GOVERNMENT GROUND, with the Messuage, Dwelling-house, and Outhouses standing thereon, situate and lying at Wadachee Gady, without the Fort of Bombay ; the said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and the ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,695, and contains twenty feet in breadth and seventy-eight feet in length, be the same little more or less ; and bounded on the east by the public road ; on the west by the public passage, on thenorth by the house of Lalla Madowjee, and on the south by the house of Ghatty Ramjeebha Norker and Ghatty Dwarkojee. The said ground and house are at present mortgaged to Thucker Runchordass Megjee. Any persons other than the said Runchordass Megjee having claims against the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise are requested within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 5th March 1868.

H. MANISTY.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A PUBLIC MEETING, to receive the SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the BOARD, will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, (immediately behind the Jamsetjee Hospital), on FRIDAY next, 6th March 1868, at 8 P. M., the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs in the Chair.

The attendance of all persons interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 7th of August 1866, executed by MANUEL FRANCISCO XAVIER PEREIRA and by his wife HARRIETTA ESPERANCA PEREIRA, of Bombay, Portuguese, to SILVESTRE DE SOUZA, the undersigned, also of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, the said SILVESTRE DE SOUZA, the Mortgagee, has instructed Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 7 Forbes Street, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY the 23rd March 1868 at 4 P. M., on the premises—All the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing on the Fazendaree, ground, situate, lying, and being at or in Cavel, in the District of Bhooleshwar and at the south-east of Gaeswadee and fronting the Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in breadth sixty feet, and in length twenty-eight feet, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by a public passage leading from Gaeswadee Street to Kalkadavee Road, on or towards the west by the house of Ramjee Mungesh and Ballajee Dewjee, on or towards the north by a passage partly belonging to the mortgaged premises and partly belonging to the hous of Eduljee Sorabjee, and on or towards the south by the public passage, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 72. For all further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, at 47, Cavel Street.

Bombay, 6th March 1868. SILVESTRE DE SOUZA.

POSTAL NOTICES

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA ON LETTERS PASSING BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Under the authority of the Treasury Warrant, published in page 469, Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 26th December 1867, the correspondence of Officers of the Army in India is excluded from the operation of the increased rates of Postage, on letters passing between India and the United Kingdom, intimated in this Office Postal Notice, No. 4, dated 26th instant, and will be charged the uniform rates below mentioned in which Inland Postage has been included.

2. Letters entitled to the privileged rates laid down in the Warrant, may be classed as follows, and must be subject to the conditions enumerated : should any of these conditions not have been regarded, the cover will be considered an Ordinary Overland letter and treated accordingly :—

I.—LETTERS FOR OR IN INDIA

(*a.*) The sender must be a Commissioned Officer of the Army actually employed (otherwise than in Civil employ) in Her Majesty's Service in India.

(*b.*) The letter must be one addressed to the United Kingdom.

(*c.*) The letter must bear by way of superscription,—

1. The signature of the Commissioned Officer who sends the letter.

2. The signature of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Corps, or Detachment in which the sender is serving, or of the Local Head of the Department to which he belongs.

3. A specification by the Commanding Officer or Local Head of the name of the Regiment, Corps, or Detachment in which the Officer is serving or of the Department to which he belongs.

II.—LETTERS DELIVERED IN INDIA.

(*a.*) The letter must be one which has been posted in the United Kingdom.

(*b.*) It must be addressed to a Commissioned Officer of the Army actually employed (otherwise than in Civil employ) in Her Majesty's Service in India.

(*c.*) It must bear by way of superscription,—

1. The rank of the addresse ; and,

2. The Regiment, Corps, or Detachment in which he is serving, or the Department to which he belongs.

3. As regards the term "Civil employ" it will be proper to regard all Military Officers serving under the orders of the Civil Administrations (*i. e.*, not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief) as being in Civil employ. For instance, Military Officers belonging to the Survey, Public Works &dducation, Telegraph, Post Office, Police, Jail and other similar Departments, as, well as Secretaries to Government, Cantonment Magistrates, Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, &c., will be regarded as being in Civil employ

4. The condition that the Officer must be "actually employed" in Her Majesty's service in India, excludes Officers who may be on leave from a title to claim the privilege.

5. The term Local Head of a Department may be regarded as meaning the Chief Officer of the Department in the station where the letter is posted.

6. The privileged rates, subject to the abovenamed conditions, are as follows :—

Via Southampton.

On every letter not exceeding half oz. in weight, 6d. *i. e.* 4 as.

On every letter exceeding half oz. and not exceeding one oz. in weight 1s. *i. e.* 8 as.

On every letter exceeding one oz. and not exceeding two oz. in weight, 2s. *i. e.* Re. 1.

On every letter exceeding two ozs. and not exceeding three oz. in weight, 3s. *i. e.* Rs. 1-8.

Every fraction of an ounce above the weight of three oz. will be charged with one shilling *i. e.* 8 annas.

7. As under para. 4 of the Warrant, Foreign postage is chargeable *in addition* to the above rates the charges via Marseilles will be as follows :—

Via Marseilles.

On every letter not exceeding half oz. in weight, 10d, *i. e.* 6 annas 8 pies.

On every letter exceeding half oz. and not exceeding one oz. in weight, 1s, 8d. *i. e.* 13 annas 4 pies.

On every letter exceeding one oz. and not exceeding two oz. in weight, 3s. 4d. *i. e.* Rs. 1, 10 annas 8 pies.

On every letter exceeding two oz. and not exceeding three oz. in weight, 5s. *i. e.* Rs. 2 annas 8.

Every fraction of an oz. above the weight of 3 oz. will be charged with 1s. 8d. *i. e.* 13 annas 4 pies.

8. *These privileged rates must be prepaid in full*, if unpaid or insufficiently paid, every such letter will be charged with the deficient postage together with a further and additional rate of postage of 6d. or 4 annas.

F. R. HOGG
Offg. Post Master General
Bombay, Post Master General's Comp, 26th February 186

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY.—The Exhibition is open from 7 A. M. to 12 (Noon). Admission Rs. 1 ; Children half price ; or by Season Ticket.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY.—From 3 to 7 P. M. Admission Season Ticket ; or on payment at the door of Rs. 2.

SATURDAY.—From 7 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6.30 P. M. Admission Re. 1 ; Children half price ; or by Season Ticket.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.

ART EXHIBITION.—MONDAY the 9th from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Government Schools on payment of 4 annas per head.

TUESDAY the 10th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Private and Charity Schools ; on payment of 4 annas per head in the case of Children from Private Schools, and free in the case of Charity Schools.

WEDNESDAY the 11th, from 7 to 12 A. M. Admission to Girls' Schools on the same conditions as those stated above.

N.B.—Children must be accompanied by their masters or other responsible persons. No Children under 8 years of age can be admitted.

J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5th March 1868.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy partof Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the ages and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From thesuccess which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequatesupport, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan Board of Education.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

WE are gratified to hear that a Memorial, reg garding the imprisonment by the Guicowar of his brother, the heir-apparent to the throne o1 Baroda, is being prepared for presentation to Si Seymour Fitzgerald, and through him to the Government of India, and that there is a probability of the whole case being also soon brought before the English Parliament. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has not been long enough in India to have lost his English instincts, which must rebel against the atrocious stretch of tyranny of which the Guicowar is guilty in connection with the imprisonment of his brother, and against the tacit and time-serving connivance in his arbitrary act on the part of the British Government. We shall have greatly mistaken His Excellency's character, if when he is moved either for action or an expression of opinion by the friends of the prisoner, he does not fearlessly and independently give utterance to the surprise and indignation which every Englishman—arriving a stranger in this country—must feel on hearing of an act so entirely opposed to one's notions of the simplest justice and the most ordinary, personal rights of human beings, being tolerated and winked at under the very wing of the British raj. The matter goes a great deal farther than either simple justice or the first right of personal liberty, for it is also one of high State policy in which the English Government is directly implicated and in which it has as deep an interest at stake as the Guicowar himself. It is argued, we believe, that the imprisonment by the Guicowar of his brother is an act of purely internal policy on the Guicowar's part, and this plea is fortified by the farther sophism that it is a difference of an entirely domestic character between the two brothers. Were the Baroda State situated in those unapproachable expanses of Central Asia on which Sir John Lawrence keeps his observant eye, the unction which the British Government lays to its soul would be sufficiently potent and appropriate. But the Baroda State is comprehended within the red line of British dominion and influence, and the person who has been pining in solitary confinement in a small cell not much larger than an ordinary dining table is a prince, of what we may call out of courtesy to the policy of the English Government, the Royal House of Baroda and is the heir-apparent to the throne. Suppose the prisoner is tenacious enough of life to survive his brother, he steps at once from his cell and from the silver fetters which the Guicowar is said, rightly or wrongly, to be preparing for him, to a palace and a throne, and then it will be this prisoner, released from his fetters not by the magnanimous action and high sense of justice of the British Government, but by a simple turn of luck, whom we shall have to recognise as the rightful ruler of Baroda, with whom we must do business, and maintain existing treaties or enter into new ones. It cannot contribute to the lasting harmony of the two Governments that the imprisonment of a man who may in a day, or a week, or a month, be at the head of the Baroda State as its recognised sovereign should continue longer. To stand on no other ground than expediency, it is impolitic on our part in the last extreme. We are making a bitter enemy of the possible future King ; and in addition we are credited by the gagged population of Baroda with being art and part in league with the Guicowar to keep him in close and painful durance. It is well known to all in the Baroda territory, and to none better than the prisoner, that an expression of the will of the British Government would cause his prison doors to fly open, and leave him to march forth a free man. But if, on the contrary, we allow him to step from his dungeon to his throne, what sort of relations are to exist thenceforth between the two Governments ? Will it allay the bitter animosity which must naturally have been engendered, by his long years of suffering, in the mind of the occupant of the throne to be told with bland and oily grace that the British Government had been only recognizing the Guicowar's independence, in refraining from calling upon him to take any step for the alleviation of his brother's sufferings ? We are only sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind. The first use to which the new ruler of Baroda would turn the excuse would simply be to take advantage of it and tell the British Government on each occasion of interference with the internal affairs of Baroda to mind its own business. And a more clenching argument and a more scathing piece of irony could not be applied than a bland reminder that the British Government had so thoroughly abstained from interference in the internal affairs of Baroda in times past that it had actually permitted an heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda to lie a close prisoner in a narrow cell for many years out of the most delicate and tender regard for the independence of the Baroda State. And in point of fact, if we are ever called upon to intermeddle in the affairs of Baroda, there is no reply to such an argument. We foreclose ourselves from all interference when the prisoner shall have succeeded to the throne except that of seeing that the peace is preserved. We surrender our moral position and the legitimate influence that belongs to us as the paramount power. If our present line of action is just and proper than all future interference is encroachment and impertinence.

But the heir-apparent to the throne of Baroda is a person who has a special relation to the British Government and is entitled to the same protection and nearly as much consideration as the actual ruler himself. His position in the State requires of the British Government that, in any charge brought against him, it shall be satisfied that he gets full and fair justice done him, and that he shall be clearly proved guilty or acquitted. Nor can the exercise of such vigilance be reckoned interference with the Guicowar's authority, for Government itself has a stake at issue, and is bound to do something in self-defence. The heir-apparent is a public personage, in whose welfare and disposition towards the paramount power, that power is deeply interested. The mere wrongous infringement of the rights and liberties of the individual —if individuals have rights and liberties in Native States—is not the ground of interference, for if it were the humblest coolie in the Guicowar's dominions, who had been unrighteously deprived of his choice of locality would be an equal subject for British commiseration ; and the consequence would be that Government would have nothing else to do but, like Don Quixote, to redress grievances. Nevertheless, one mistake of the Government appears to be (for its proceedings have never been laid before the public) to confound the prince with the coolie, and to measure out to the former the same policy as it metes out to the latter. But it is in the very fact that to-morrow the prince may be called on to occupy the throne of Baroda, that the special reason exists for seeing that his person is held sacred until he shall have actually and demonstrably done an act which shall bring him within the legitimate application of the penal laws of the State to which he belongs. Nobody pretends, we presume, that the prisoner has ever had a fair trial, if he has ever had a trial at all. We are bound to see beyond all doubt that he is not made the victim of a conspiracy by intriguing functionaries, or that he does not fall a martyr to vague unfounded suspicions. His imprisonment leads to a farther difficulty, of a grave character to which we have not yet referred, so grave as to call upon us instantly to cancel the apathetic indifference by which Government has been lulled into pacific slumber. Assuming, for the moment, that he is actually guilty of a conspiracy for the assassination of his brother, then he is unfit to occupy, at his brother's death, the throne of Baroda. Who, in that event, is to succeed to the dignity, and how long is this imprisonment to last ?

Whether the Indian Government of to-day will ratify the course of inaction which has been adopted, and which was duly sanctioned by Sir Charles Wood, will very soon be brought to a test. We can hardly think that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, with his fresh English feeling, will take any other view than that which we have stated, but if he is unfortunately encumbered by the action of his predecessor, and if the Supreme Government will do nothing, we would counsel the friends of the prisoner to carry their appeal without a day's delay before the Parliament of England, and there, in presence of the great representative assembly of the English people, submit their whole case. When it is laid before the final tribunal of the Empire the iniquity of an imprisonment so opposed to all the instincts, traditions, and sacred personal rights of Englishmen will be received with little shorts of a hurricane of indignation, and the Barbarian of Baroda will have raised about his ears a storm of which we would not like to prophecy the end.

THE *Englishman* :—We hear from the Gulf of Persia that Sheikh Kaled of Shargah, a Chief of the Djoawsmee Arabs on the South West shores of the Persian Gulf, was making preparations for an attack by sea on Bokha. Being reminded, however, by Colonel Pelly, the British agent in the Gulf, of his engagement to observe a maritime truce in the Gulf, together with all the other Arab Chiefs, and warned of the consequences that would result from any breach of that engagement, he is reported to have abandoned his intention. The reason given by the Sheikh for his intended attack, was that Bokha formerly belonged to his own family, and that therefore he was justified in endeavouring to retake it.

THE same :—WE hear that the post of Resident at Hyderabad will be offered to Mr. A. A. Roberts, C. B. and C. S. I., who at present holds the appointment of Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. Mr. Roberts entered the service towards the end of 1837. He has long been known as one of the most distinguished of the Punjab officials, and held for some time the office of Judge of the Punjab Chief Court. Mr. Roberts has an extensive and accurate knowledge of native habits of thought and native customs, and possesses in a marked degree that courteous and dignified demeanour which, in such a Court as that of Hyderabad, will secure for the official authority of the Resident the immense support desirable from a wide personal influence. He is also known for his firmness and resolution where firmness is necessary. On the whole, we conceive the Indian public will accept this appointment as the best selection for the Residency at Hydrabad that Sir John Lawrence could have made.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	..	Old	..	150 to 155
Akote	..	..	..	
Khandeish	..	..	..	145 to 150
Barsee	..	..	..	
Dhollera	..	..	..	165 to 170
Bhowuggur	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	165 to 170
Veeravul	..	..	..	130 to 135
Hingotia	..	..	..	109 to 165
Dharwar	Sawginned	..	..	160 to 165
		..	..	175 to 180
Oomrawuttee	..	New	..	185 to 187
Akote	..	..	..	
Broach	..	..	..	195 to 205
Dhollera	..	..	..	199 to 195
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	

Ready Sales... ... ... 700 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,500 "
Market dull.

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, FEB. 28.

Government Securities.—Very trifling business was reported. Some 4 per cents, of Rs. 10,400, and under sold at Rs. 8-12 and 8-8 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 likewise of Rs. 10,000 and under at Rs. 7-0 to 7-8 premium. No transaction announced in 52 per cent. nor Government Debentures.

In National Bank shares, a few sales were made at Rs. 129 and 130.

40 shares in the Allahabad Bank changed hands, in the country, at Rs. 90 each, exclusive of dividend.

The sale of 15 Punjaub Bank shares was effected a few days ago, at Rs. 91.

Transaction in Bonded Ware house Association shares took place at Rs. 515.

A good business was done in Goosery Cotton Mills Co's. shares at Rs. 290, inclusive of dividend.

India General Steam Navigation Co's shares sold at Rs. 575.

Landing and Shipping Co's shares obtained R. 44.

Sales of Port Canning Land Investment, & Co.'s shares were made at from Rs. 275 to 285, exclusive of the overdue calls.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By direct Overland Telegraph.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29TH, MORNING.

Hunt (? George Ward Hunt, member for North Northampton) has accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

It is stated that Cranbourne and Peel (General Peel) have declined to enter the Cabinet.

Parliament have adjourned till Thursday, Government promising to fix an early day for the debate on Ireland.

The Prussian Government are about to take measures to stop the reactionary agitation by the King of Hanover.

Political uneasiness has revived in Paris.

Complications are apprehended in connection with the Eastern Question.

BOMBAY.

MR. A BOSANQUET has been appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkun, during the absence of Mr. R. H. Pinhey on leave, or until further orders.

DR. A. H. LEITH, Deputy Inspector General of

Sewer at Chawl Bellasis Road near main drain (to be defrayed from drainage loan,—see Budget), cost Rs. 4,114.

Grant for special contingencies for the year 1868, cost Rs. 5,000.

Estimates for the market in the Fort.—Cost of work to be defrayed from market loan (see Budget grant for 1868) including cost of all material and contingencies, as per plan and accepted tender of Mr. Musgrave, cost Rs. 15,214.

Indent on London Agent for two chain pumps required at the Love Grove sluices as per letter No. 112 of the 13th January from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, estimated cost of each £300, or say for both, cost Rs. 6,000.

Gratuity of six months' pay or Rs. 1,800 to Raojee Wassodewjee, late Head Surveyor of the Municipality, who was discharged on the 1st January 1867 in consequence of old age and ill health rendering him unfit for work.—Service 22 years, 7 months, 19 days (chargeable to 1867), cost Rs. 1,800.

The Chairman hoped the other members of the Bench were more benefitted by the reading of those extracts than he. (Laughter.) It struck him that there was authority already for putting in print and circulating papers of this kind, and he thought that in future it would be quite sufficient if that were done, and the book simply laid on the table. It appeared to him to be simply a waste of time to read them at the meeting—(hear, hear)—though he had no doubt the Clerk of the Peace had a far more effective voice than he (the Chairman). (A laugh.)

Capt. Hancock said the only item in the "list of works and arrangements requiring the sanction of the Worshipful Bench" submitted by the Finance Committee, which he thought required special notice, was the 11th, which referred to a proposed gratuity to Raojee Wassoodewjee. The other items the Finance Committee would have power to sanction themselves, under the resolution which had been passed at this meeting. Since the proposal to give Raojee Wassoodewjee a gratuity of Rs. 1,800 was approved by the Finance Committee, a petition had been received from him and was now in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, whom he would ask to read it.

Dr. Birdwood thought it was quite unnecessary to read it, as it had been circulated amongst the Justices and read by every one present.

The Clerk, however, read the document.

Dr. Birdwood moved—

"That a pension of Rs. 62-12 per mensem be granted to Rawjee Wassoodewjee."

This man, it appeared from the memorandum in the proceedings of the Finance Committee, had served the Municipality for 22 years, 7 months, and 19 days, and had been dismissed after this long service on account of old age and ill health. And for this service the Finance Committee had proposed that a gratuity of Rs. 1,800 should be given him! "In the name of the Prophet—figs!" were the words that had occurred to him on reading this. Rowjee Wassoodewjee entered the service of the Municipality in 1842 on a salary of Rs. 50, which was gradually raised to Rs. 200. In 1865 he was appointed head surveyor and draughtsman to the Executive Engineer, and rendered great service in completing the plan of the Vehar Lake. After this long service and a severe illness, which had confined him to his bed, or he had been dismissed, and simply offered the paltry sum of Rs. 1,800, or six months' salary. He (Dr. Birdwood) very much disapproved of the course of dealing with these cases individually as they arose. He thought it would be far better that the Bench should deal with them according to some principle, and he hoped a time would arrive when the Bench of Justices would consider the propriety and advisability of establishing a superannuation fund, to be kept up partly by means of deductions from the salaries of officers in the service of the Municipality, and also by an equal contribution from the general Municipal Fund. (Hear, hear.) If this were done these cases would never have to be dealt with on their individual merits by the Bench. It was a very invidious matter to deal with them in that way, and it would be much better that every man who entered the service of the Municipality should know at the outset what his prospects were, and should feel that he need not fear he would get no pension at all, or that it was necessary for him to kowtow to the authorities above him in the hope of securing a good pension when the time for dispensing with his services came. The plan he had suggested would not only tend to secure honesty on the part of the servants of the Municipality, but would also be a matter of justice to them. He trusted at she same time that in the present case, this faithful servant of the Municipality—one of the most faithful and useful it had had, and who had served the Municipality for a longer period than any other, would be granted a special pension, as others who had been dismissed or had resigned the service of the Bench had been. Rawjee reminded the Bench in his petition that a half pay pension had been granted to Ragoonath Doolba Senoy, who had served twenty years; one to Ramcrustna Hurree Shastree, who had served for fifteen years, and also to Mr. Watson, who now drew a pension of Rs. 150 a month. He (Dr. Birdwood) thought, therefore, that he need not say anything more in order to convince the Bench of the simple justice of the proposition he had made. He did not ask the Bench to be generous, but simply asked for bare justice; and the pension which he had proposed was just what the petitioner would have been entitled to if he had been in the Government service, and not in that of the Municipality.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He explained to the Bench that when the Finance Committee had first recommended that a gratuity of Rs. 1,800 should be given to Rowjee they had not been fully acquainted with the whole facts of the case. (Hear, hear.) A petition, however, had subsequently been addressed by Rowjee to the Clerk of the Peace, and after consulting with the Municipal Commissioner the Finance Committee came to the conclusion that this servant of the Municipality was deserving of greater consideration than was shown in the recommendation first sent up. The Committee had first considered whether it was not advisable to recommend that a pension should be given to him, but in view of the strong opinion expressed by the Bench as to the inadvisability of granting pensions, they could not see their way to come to an arrangement such as that proposed by Dr. Birdwood. It was, however, the opinion of many of the Justices that this was a most deserving servant of the Municipality, a servant of twenty-three years' standing, and one who had been employed on some very important works, which had contributed to his ill-health. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) had no doubt that the Bench on some future day would see the necessity of adopting pension rules with reference to servants of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) Persons were found willing to accept situations under Government at much smaller salaries than they could get from the Municipality, merely because they had the prospect of a pension when in the employment of Government. He had no doubt that when the Committee of the Bench sent up pension rules for sanction, the Justices would at once adopt them.

The motion was unanimously carried.

COLLECTIONS OF RATES, &c.

A statement of collections of rates, taxes, fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868, was laid on the table. The gross collections appeared from that statement to be as follows:—Municipal taxes Rs. 2,972-11-8; tent collection, *nil*; municipal rates, Rs. 11,060-14.1; License Tax Rs. 18,963; fees through inspectors of wards Rs. 492-12; police rates Rs. 21,464-9-6; lighting rates Rs. 10,699-9-7; water rates Rs. 20,455-13-5; hallalcore cess Rs. 32,441-3-4; Imperial License Tax Rs. 22,261; market fees Rs. 33,612-14; fees through Engineer, Rs. 1,828-6-3; fees through Health Officer Rs. 815-10-4; fees through Police Commissioner Rs. 1,06,399-1; books of fees Rs. 2; fines and penalties, Rs. 762-1; —total, Rs. 2,91,232-7-2. Deducting from that tota; the amount, Rs. 1,06,224-3-8, relating to prior periods) the net collections for 1868 are found to amount to Rs. 1,85,008-3-6. The amount received from the Police Commissioner consists of the following:—fees for liquor licenses, Rs. 1,00,673; fees for public hack conveyances, Rs. 5,711-14; fees for coffee and chundool licenses, Rs. 15.

On the motion of Dr. Hewlett, seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the statement was recorded.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET GRANTS FOR 1868.

A statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grant for 1868 was also laid on the table.

Mr. Crawford—I am not bound to bring this forward, but I have had the statement prepared and will place it in the hands of the Clerk of the Peace, by whom copies will be circulated amongst the Justices,—merely for the purpose of showing the Bench how I propose to bring the expenditure within the budget grants in the two departments on which the Justices cut down my estimates.

The Commissioner moved, and the Chairman seconded, that this statement should be recorded, printed, and circulated amongst the Bench of Justices.—Carried.

NOTIFICATION OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. Crawford stated that he had several contracts to notify to the Bench. The first was for the construction of the Nowrojee Hill new road; the budget estimate sanctioned for this work was Rs. 48,123, but he was glad to be able to inform the Justices that the work had been undertaken by Manockjee and Rustomjee Eduljee, the well known railway contractors, for the sum of Rs. 23,095, or something like 50 per cent. of the budget estimate. This amount was approved by the Finance Committee in their proceedings, which had been submitted to the Bench. The next contract was for the construction of the new Fort Market. The tender of Mr. S. A. Musgrave had been accepted, and while the budget estimate was Rs. 15,214, the amount of the contract was only Rs. 12,907-8-3. The third was for the construction of the Moody Bay Latrines. The budget estimate for the work was Rs. 8,027-3-5, and the contract had been let to Tookaram Vittoo for Rs. 7,882.

Major General Tremenheere—Does that include proper flushing?

Mr. Crawford—Yes, everything. Then there are two contracts for the supply of certain stores. One of them, for the supply of castings, has been let to Messrs. Fraser and Miller as per schedule, the details of which are too numerous to read. The other is for miscellaneous articles of stores and is let to Dorabjee Framjee Colah, the same as last year. In both cases they are the lowest tenders. There is one other contract which I put down in the list of business—a contract for Foras Road—but as that is not yet passed by the Finance Committee, I propose to defer it.

REVISED MUNICIPAL ACT.

Captain Hancock said there was one piece of business which had been overlooked, and that was, the recommendation of the Finance Committee that a revised draft of the Municipal Act should be prepared. The present Act would expire on the 1st of July. He had thought of proposing that the Clerk of the Peace should prepare the draft.

The Clerk—I must decline to do that.

Captain Hancock said it would also be necessary to collect reports on the subject from the heads of the different departments—which, if the Bench preferred it, the Finance Committee might do.

Mr. Crawford proposed—That the Standing Committee be requested to prepare a revised draft of the Municipal Act of 1865, and that the Commissioner forward to them reports by the heads of departments as to the working of the different sections of the existing Act.

This resolution was seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and adopted.

The Bench then adjourned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH MARCH.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

FALSE ACCUSATION.—A Hindoo named Hurridas Bhimjee was charged with cheating, at the instance of one Ramdas Purshotum. The prosecutor's name was called several times, but he failed to appear. He appeared before His Worship at a late hour, and stated that he had settled the case. His Worship told him that he had sought to make the Court an engine for attaining his own private purpose, and that he would never permit such use to be made of the Court. The prosecutor was ordered under the circumstances to pay the defendant to Rs. 50 as amends.

Ditto.—Punna Vurdha, a Marwaree, was charged at the instance of one Mahadoo Huroo, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. In the absence of the complainant one Luckma appeared before His Worship, and stated that the case had been settled out of Court. The Magistrate also ordered the complainant in this case to pay to the defendant Rs. 50 as amends for failure of prosecution.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—5TH MARCH

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Cunniah Parchund was charged with stealing two silver armlets, of the value of Rs. 37, and Rs. 12-8 in cash, the property of Muthow, woman; and Rampursad Lalla, with fraudulently receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

The prosecutrix stated that she lived at Byculla, and knew the first prisoner, who lived near her. He came to her house the night before last and gave her some "laroo" (native sweetmeat) to eat. She ate some and then vomited. During the night she became insensible. She had the property before the Court in her house under her pillow. In the morning it was not to be found, and she charged the prisoners with taking the same, but they both denied having any knowledge of it. Prosecutrix thereupon reported the circumstance to a police sepoy, who arrested the prisoners, and took them to the chowkey. Prisoners then pointed out a place where they had concealed the property, and delivered it to the policeman.

His Worship on the evidence before him convicted the first prisoner, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail; the second prisoner, against whom the charge was not satisfactorily established was discharged.

THEFT.—Wittoo Luxamon was charged with stealing a hatchet, of the value of three rupees, the property of one Veerjee Aboo. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days in the County Jail with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—Jacoo Gauzee and Munnoo Dan were respectively charged with assaulting one Curreem Magroo. His Worship convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to pay a fine of five rupees each.

CRUELLY TORTURING ANIMALS.—Bowlia Urjoon and Nana Anunta were fined by His Worship in the sum of rupees twelve each for torturing animals.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MARCH 4.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

CASES AGAINST THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Purshotum Wittoba vs. *The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.*

THIS was an action for damages to the amount of Rs. 1,000, in consequence of the defendants having taken forcible possession of the plaintiff's house at Mazagon during the monsoon. On the 29th ultimo Mr. O'Leary gave a verdict on preliminary points for the defendants, subject to the decision of the High Court on two questions, and allowed a week's time for any other points to be added in the judgment.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw to-day applied on behalf of the plaintiff for leave in case the High Court held that the Municipal Commissioner was the proper party to be the defendant in the case, to amend the summons by inserting the name of the Municipal Commissoner as the defendant instead of the Justices of the Peace of the City of Bombay.

Mr. Leathes for the defendants submitted that no such liberty could be granted, and referred to a decision before the High Court where such was found incompetent.

Mr. Pestonjee remarked that this was not a similar cause, because in the Small Cause Court the Judge had much greater power.—He did not wish to refer the amendation to the High Court, but would simply make this application to His Honour himself as Judge in the Small Cause Court, and did the High Court decide that this permission could be given, were the Municipal Commissioner found to be the defendant and not the Justices of the Peace,—and under the Act His Honour had that matter in his discretion.

His Honour replied that such an application would be most unusual under such circumstances, since he had indicated his idea, though he had great doubts, that the Municipal Commissioner was the proper party to be sued. There had been no application made for a change. If there had he did not know that he would have refused it; but he had no objections to state as another question to the High Court,—whether it would have been a proper exercise of his discretionary power to refuse to amend the summons?

Mr. Pestonjee—Will your Honour allow us that question? Take it for granted that you refuse that motion to make the amendment, and leave this question?

His Honour—I can't see why I should report that I refused an application which was never made.

Mr. Pestonjee said that on the first day of the case these technical points were raised, and then, his Honour reserving his opinion on them, he was called on to go into the evidence. Not thinking this fair to his client he left that day under the impression that on the second day His Honour would go into the evidence. On that day coming, however, his judgment was delivered without going into the evidence, so that he had not got the opportunity for stating this request, that he might otherwise have had.

His Honour remarked that the case might be tried exactly the same way in the High Court as if the request had been made. That Court might hear evidence and do anything they chose. But he had not the slightest difficulty in saying that he would refuse to amend the summons did the High Court support his decision.

Mr. Pestonjee:—Then will your Honour take a note of this application?

His Honour: Yes: I will do so. I refuse to grant the application but will make a note of it and leave the High Court to deal with it as they chose.

Shivshanker Govindram vs. The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

THIS suit involving a point as to liability for municipal rates in the city of Bombay came before the Court to-day, and is sufficiently explained in the following report of the hearing.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that in this action his client was a pleader in this Court, and asked to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 525, as the amount of damages in consequence of an unlawful distress which was levied on behalf of the Justices of the Peace by their officers on the goods and chattels of the plaintiff on 27th August last. The facts of the case he apprehended would be admitted on both sides, so that they would not go into evidence in the case, and he would briefly mention these to the Court. Some time in July last year an application was made on plaintiff requiring him to pay Rs. 18, annas 14, pies 4 on account of municipal rates and taxes for the second and third quarters of 1867, and stating that if the same were not paid within 15 days a warrant of distress would be issued for the recovery of the same with costs, under section LXXII., Act 2 of 1865. As this was at the rate 6 per cent. and the plaintiff was of opinion that the Act did not authorize a rate of more than 5 per cent. for the period mentioned, he refused to pay the amount in the application. Still he offered to pay what he contended was the proper rate, but this was refused.

His Honour—He refused on the ground that more than 5 per cent. could not be charged, but tendered payment of that rate?

Mr. Pestonjee—Yes: but the person who brought the appeal would not receive the amount. Then the Municipal Commissioner of the ward sent a notice intimating that a distress warrant would issue if the rates not paid within 15 days after the 6th August 1857; and to that notice the plaintiff addressed the following letter:—

Naran Dhroo Street,
Bombay, 21st August.

TO ARTHUR CRAWFORD, ESQ.,
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to the notice of demand, No. 333 dated the 6th August, instant, and served on me in the afternoon of the following day, from Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, Superintendent Mandvee Ward, requiring me to pay within fifteen days from the service thereof the sum of Rs. 18, 14 annas, and 4 pies, alleged to be due by me on account of municipal rates, for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the current year, at 6 per cent. on the net assessed value Rs. 630, of my house No. 28, situated in Naran Dhroo Street, without the Fort, I beg respectfully to state, that under the present law, as amended by Act II. of 1867, of the Legislative Council of Bombay, I think that the levy of municipal rates higher than at the rate of 5 per cent. is unauthorized, and consequently I decline to pay any rates other than those that are authorized.

I send you herewith the sum of Rs. 15 and annas 12, which amount is justly and lawfully due by me as assessment for the two quarters above specified, at the rate of 5 per cent., and if you decline to accept the same, this tender and your refusal will be pleaded in bar of any proceedings which you may choose to take hereafter.

If after this intimation you issue or direct the issue of a warrant of distress, as threatened in the notice under reply, I beg to give you peremptory notice, that I shall hold you and the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay responsible for the same, and take proceedings against you or them without further notice for the recovery of exemplary damages, when this notice will be used in evidence, to show that the acts of issuing the warrant of distress and of the execution thereof were intentional and malicious, and you or they will be held liable, for all costs, charges, and expenses incidental thereto.—I have &c.

SHIVSHANKER GOVINDRAM,
Vakeel High Court, and Pleader Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

(True copy) LALLDASS LUXMONJEE.

The Assistant Municipal Commissioner then replied to that letter in these terms:—

No. 4868 of 1867.

TO SHIVSHANKER GOVINDRAM, ESQ.

SIR,—I have received your letter, dated the 21st instant, as addressed to the Municipal Commissioner.

Your letter is certainly amusing, for your ignorance is unlimited. The legal rate for the year for house-assessment is 6 per cent., and if the full amount mentioned in the notice is not paid within the time allowed by law the amount will be recovered by distraint.

The money tendered by you at 5 per cent. has been returned by the bearer of your letter.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICAJEE,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner's Office, 21st Aug st 1867.

I may say (continued Mr. Pestonjee), with reference to this last letter, that afterwards when required he had the good sense to withdraw this letter from the file of the office and render a suitable apology. Mr. Leathes (for the defendants)—Well, then, it ought not to be read.

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, Sir, it was in a reply a part of which only was withdrawn, and I could not read one part of the letter and leave the other part aside.

His Honour—If it is withdrawn we have nothing further to say about it.

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, then, as there was nothing to reply to the defendant sent no reply. But on 28th August came a man, Babajee Soonder, with a distraint warrant signed by the same gentleman as signed that laconic reply. When he came armed with this warrant, of course my client refused payment, and his chattels were sold though he afterwards received information that two chairs were at the office unsold, and these are still in possession there, as he did not choose to go for them. These, said Mr. Pestonjee, were the facts, and he had no doubt they would be admitted. Then, as to the question of rates, he submitted that the distress was unlawful,—first because the rates were higher than allowed by law. He showed that section 47 of Bombay Act No. 2 of 1865 (the Bombay Municipal Act) authorizes the levy of an annual rate of five per cent. on the annual value of houses, and provides for the levy of a higher rate not exceeding 10 per cent. if fixed by the Governor in Council on a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting. Then by section 1 of Bombay Act 4 of 1867 amending the Bombay Municipal Act the said section 47 of the Bombay Municipal Act is repealed, and in lieu thereof the levy of an annual rate of 5 per cent. is authorized payable in advance as therein mentioned, and it, like the repealed section, also provides for the levy of a higher rate not exceeding 10 per cent. if fixed by the Governor in Council on a resolution passed by the Justices at a special general meeting. Section 29 of this Amendment Act further directs that that Act should be read as and taken to be part of Act 2 of 1865 which is thereby repealed; and this Amendment Act received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th June 1867, and may be said to have come into operation from that day. Now he was instructed to say that there was no special general meeting of the Bench of Justices after the passing of the latter Act, so that they could not levy the high rate; and his argument was that even had there been a meeting of the Justices, and their resolution made, still the Municipal Commissioner had no power to increase the rates more than 5 per cent. except after the end of that year.

His Honour—You hold that the Act came into force on the 8th June 1867, and that it refers to the whole rates from that date. But had the Justices not at a former period fixed the higher rate?

Mr. Pestonjee—It was so; but our argument is that if the section were applied the increase was of no effect after the passing of this Amendment Act. That, the learned gentleman continued, was the main question. The second point was with regard to the form of the warrant, and whereas it was only signed by the Municipal Commissioner, he held that it should have borne the official seal. Therefore he submitted that the warrant was informal and that the distraint was unlawful because it was executed on a person other than that described in the warrant—for the name in the warrant was that of the now deceased father of the plaintiff. On these grounds he submitted that this was a proper case for damages and that the plaintiff was entitled to such an amount of damages as to cover the expenses that had been incurred. This was not a case brought there for any vexatious purpose, but it was a case to find out what the rights of the Municipal Commissioner and of the people really were under the law. The whole of the people, his client held, had been assessed at the higher rate than that provided by the Act, and of course it was with a view of ascertaining the law and the rights of the people that he had brought this action. Certainly the learned gentleman who appeared for the defendants would with his usual ability show to His Honour that they were right and that the Justices were not at all liable under this suit; but what he held was that the Municipal Commissioner had no power to assess any higher rate for the year 1867 than that of 5 per cent. Then, too, there were two courses open to the Commissioner, and in a case like th present if he entertained doubts on the subject, as h ought to have done, then he should have had recours to an action against the defendants for payment o the whole or the balance of the rates. Such proceed ings had not, however, been taken, and that, he submitted, was an additional circumstance to aggravate th damages.

His Honour asked if a meeting of the Bench o Justices had not been held and a resolution passed fixing the rate under the new Act?

Mr. Pestonjee replied that such had been done but not after the passing of the Act, and his contention was that the passing of the Act had repealed that resolution and all transactions before the Act came into force.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defendants and objected to the summons—first, on the ground that it was insufficient in being against the Municipal Commissioner individually as was required in terms of the Act. The Justices, he submitted, were not the persons who could be sued under any circumstances for acts done by the Commissioner in pursuance of the powers invested in him by section 11 of the Act. That official had the whole executive power and the whole responsibility. If the circumstances of this case were the fault of either the Justices of the Peace or the Municipal Commissioner they were clearly committed by the latter in virtue of the powers conferred on him by that section; with him alone rested the responsibility of the proceedings; and the Justices could not be the proper defendants under an action of this character. Then he objected also that the summons was insufficient in respect that it did not state the cause of action explicitly enough to let the defendants know what they had to answer to. Mr. Pestonjee had made it one of his grievances that the proceedings in the granting of the warrant were informal since they had not been approved by the Justices, and then he turned round and held that they were liable for not having executed them in due form. Now, surely, the learned gentleman could not be allowed to do this in Court. The plaintiff by receiving letter, and giving receipts in name of the owner of the property, and appearing in the municipal books as owner and occupier, had admitted that he was the party liable for the rates, and it was now too late to object on that point. Then it was quite clear that if he was liable so was he the defaulter; and, if so, then the proceedings had been fair and equitable under the statute. If it were held that the warrant was insufficient in not having the Justices's approval and signs, then there was no connecting link between the Justices and the cir cumstances in which the action was raised, and he would therefore decline to discuss the warrant—for the Justices were only liable for good warrants issued by them, and the proceeding under that in the present case was simply the act of the individual officer who had executed a warrant that ought not to have been carried into effect, and who therefore must bear the consequences. Had the Justices told the man to ac under such informal warrant the Municipal Commis sioner should have been liable; but supposing that they were entirely ignorant of the servant's proceedings and he took a blank piece of paper, and, in good faith that he was discharging his duty properly, went and seized the goods, then were the Justices to be liable for his improper act on the part of a servant?

His Honour—Oh! then would follow an action for illegal distraint.

Mr. McCulloch—Well: I say that the whole thing was done properly, and if it is insisted that the warrant was bad then the other side put themselves out of Court. Confining himself briefly to this point, McCulloch held that the warrant, though not in the exact terms of the schedule given in the Act, was nevertheless sufficient, as the latter form was simply for a guide, and that though not sealed the warrant was sufficient in having the signature of the Municipal Commissioner. He next spoke to the important and really essential point in the case,—with reference to the power of the Commissioner to continue the rate which was assessed before the passing of section 1 of the Act of 1867. The words of the new Act were that it should be "taken as part of the old one," and though the consequences were strange the words of the legislators must be taken and not their meaning, so that they would have to go back to the Act of 1865.

His Honour—Then having paid rates in 1865 it strikes me one would have to pay them over again, and thus have two rates.

Mr. McCulloch did not think so, for the highest rates had been already paid and therefore they could not have again to be paid when a man had a receipt for that year. There was nothing inconvenient in the reading of the Act as part of the old one, and certainly that did not require double payment of any rates. No doubt at July 1866 the people were liable for an instalment in 1867, but that was not found out till 1867, and then it was resolved to have payment of what should have been paid before. He admitted that it was simply the combination of blunders in this badly drawn Act (a laugh) that had brought the matter right and made the curious effect that one was not liable for double payments of a year's rates. It was this that had led to one being unconscious for two years of the debt, but it did not affect the pocket, and the Act was perfectly clear and fair, and the only result was to prevent captious objections like that in the present case.

His Honour—And the result of taking it as part of the Act of 1865 will be that the special meeting of Justices that took place before the Act passed was really under it and that the rate then agreed to is sanctioned by it.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, and it brings about a desirable arrangement and merely has the effect of deciding what is a shrewd and clever objection taken by this gentleman and ably argued by Mr. Pestonjee and preventing his brilliant contention.

His Honour—And that result has been brought, hardly I think, intentionally. (A laugh).

Mr. McCulloch—Hardly I think, your Honour. (Laughter).

Mr. Pestonjee here stated in reply to Mr. McCulloch that, with reference to damages, really the only contention was for legal costs, and that his client had been obliged to extend the amount simply to bring the case into this Court.

Mr. McCulloch then concluded by asking the Court, in case he should consider it necessary, to decide on the points argued against the defendants, to send up a special case to the High Court.

This request was granted and the papers were then marked, the following letter to the defendant, being produced and read by Mr. Pestonjee:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
10th October 1868.

SIR,—I have received your solicitor's note, dated —— instant. My letter dated 21st August last, in reply to yours of the same date, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, was in no way dictated by malice.

On reconsideration of my letter, I think I ought not to have used the expression to which you have taken exception, and I regret I did so. I have expunged them from the letter in my report.

This assurance, I hope, will satisfy you.

I am your most obedient servant,
HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICAJEE.

Mr. McCulloch questioned the propriety of putting in this letter which had been withdrawn, but

Mr. Pestonjee replied that not the letter but only a sentence had been withdrawn.

His Honour remarked there could be no doubt it was such a letter as should not have come from a public office, and the only question was, whether it were not a pity to send it to the High Court if it were possible to avoid that?

The letter was, however, lodged; the defendants then put in a copy of the resolution of the meeting of Justices, and the sanction of Government; and it was noted as admitted that the warrant was sent out by the Municipal Commissioner in that form—though held that such was not a proper form—that it was issued by the direction and with the authority of the Commissioner, that it was signed by Hormusjee, and that he was Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Pestonjee then replied to Mr. McCulloch's arguments. He said his client did not admit ownership of the house, and requested the Court to allow him to add the name of the Municipal Commissioner to the summons, so that the plaintiff might not lose the benefit of the present action should the Hight Court find that the Municipal Commissioner, and not the Justices of the Peace, was the proper defendant.

His Honour refused to grant the application, but said he would send a note of it up to the High Court.

Mr. McCulloch said he would produce evidence as to the ownership if that were not admitted, but he thought that the plaintiff's possession and proceedings—even to accepting the notice to the deceased proprietor and sending the rates at 5 per cent as the amount lawfully due by me—were surely sufficient admission.

Mr. Pestonjee—If that would make us the proprietor of a house we would like a dozen that way. (Laughter.)

Ultimately it was agreed on behalf of the plaintiff to admit that he, as only son of the late proprietor, had been living with his family in the house since the death of his father on 4th August 1862, that he was part proprietor along with his sons, and that he was proprietor for all purposes of this action.

His Honour then said he would give judgment next week when the questions for the High Court would be stated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow us to correct an error in your Art Critic's critique of the Exhibition.

We have no *articles de Paris* in the Art Exhibition; what we have there is purely English. Neither have we any trash exhibited, nor do we keep any in stock.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 5th March. SOUNDY & Co.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

(*The Times, February* 1.)

FOR several years past we have heard complaints and remonstrances from India of a nature to affect very disastrously the reputation of cotton goods' manufacturers in this country. For their own credit's sake, no less than for their own future interests, which are greatly jeopardized by the system they seem to have adopted, it might have been supposed they would have striven to avoid giving occasion for a repetition of these charges. The agents of the manufacturers themselves repeatedly wrote from Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay to warn their principals that their reputation for fair dealing was being destroyed, that the native buyers no longer bought an English bale in the full assurance that it was what it pretended to be, that in the bazaar the English guarantee had ceased to be respected, and that business was crippled and injured through the avarice and folly of manufacturers at home. They nevertheless persisted in adulterating cotton goods in every stage of their manufacture at which adulteration was possible. Frequently bale after bale was found to be mildewed long even before they left the "godowns" of the firms to whom they were directly consigned. No wonder that the native would not have it; they were transported to up-country stations for distribution among local buyers. English houses complained to English manufacturers, the junior partners to the senior partners, the clerk to his employer, so that there could be no doubt as to the facts; but the temptation to make an exhorbitant profit prevailed against these arguments and appeals. Manufacturers may have abandoned a course which must eventually result in driving away their customers, but the practice of adulteration still goes on. The old complaints come home by every mail, and are duly answered; and other bales are sent out to rot almost before they are passed over the sides of the ship.

The native merchant in India is too great an expert in sharp dealing not to readily detect all the forms of imposition which the home manufacturer chooses to adopt. When he buys a bale of cotton goods of a long-established and respectable house, and pays the price demanded, he does not expect to find the contents discoloured and rotten; and this is the appearance that cotton goods sometimes present within a few hours of their being stored in the merchants' "godowns." That the native growers adulterate cotton before it is despatched to the home markets we all know, but the fraud was checked when they found they received so little for the false goods that they actually had a tendency to tampering with them. The English manufacturers do not appear to have learnt wisdom from the same lesson. In the end they must lose by wholesale adulteration, and they know it. A ruined reputation is not easily built up again. It may be that other competitors will enter the market, and gain that credit which once the English merchant possessed. The present consequence of imposing upon the people of India is, that trade is depressed, and that goods of native manufacture are preferred to those which come from abroad. They may be inferior in quality to good English articles, but they are far better than the mouldering and worthless fabrics which are now sent out to the East. The natives will not buy a second time from a man who deceives them, or, if they do, they will take care to provide an indemnity for themselves in the price they pay. To these considerations too many of our manufacturers seem to be blind. They think their name will sell anything, and that any experiment with their customers is safe. They try to avoid the premature exposure of their illicit practices by one bale of cotton to let a sample bale be opened at a sale and have it discovered a mass of black tinder—but the manner of adulteration is merely changed. The goods sent for sale in the bazaars are too often falsely made. The result is, that English salesmen on the spot are in alarm for the houses with which they are connected, and the well-known native dealers, who once would have taken their word for anything, now receive all their assurances with suspicion and distrust.

The merchants of Liverpool have lately proclaimed to the world their anxiety to vindicate the morality of their class. We have now laid before them, and not for the first time, a specific accusation directed against the manufacturers of Lancashire. Here is a practical matter for them to take up. It is as easy as it is useless to deal with abstractions upon a question of this kind, but when once a system of wrong dealing has been clearly exposed and proved, its continued existence would lead people to doubt the sincerity of such professions as those made the other day at Liverpool. The facts which we have stated in a general form are thoroughly well known to the Lancashire manufacturers. They have not been left to hear of them through newspapers. Their own representatives, we repeat, have condemned the wholesale use of "China clay" and other spurious ingredients as a practice tending to break up their business connexions. It is obvious that we cannot enter in this place into full details, or describe cases which have come to our knowledge. In our correspondence from Calcutta, however, instances of the kind have been frequently referred to. The substantial truth of the charge against the manufacturers is established incidentally by a passage in the report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Here, again, it is Lancashire which testifies against Lancashire. It had been stated that the mildew was caused by the action of certain fungi which were also found in cotton in its raw state. But it was afterwards shown that the raw cotton fungi "could not possibly survive the heat and manipulation" which the process of manufacture involves; and, on the other hand, that spores taken from a piece of mildewed goods would not live, or increase, if transferred to unmanufactured cotton. The mildew, in fact, was traceable to nothing else than reckless adulteration, which before now has been known to amount to one-seventh of the total weight of the fabric—that is, one pound in every seven is not cotton at all, but clay.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce publish a letter from Bombay which contains another serious warning to manufacturers. The local mills in India are now producing goods which are growing popular in all districts. They "are now preferred," we are told, "to Lancashire makes of the same class;" and why? The Indian fabric is of coarser quality, but it is an "honest article." In those two words lies the secret of a good trade. It is impossible that any business can be carried on permanently upon the basis of imposition or fraud. The cotton manufacturers in this country have been greedy of profit and unmindful of their customers' just interests in the bargain, and this is the lesson which comes to them from Bombay:—"Of the total quantity of these goods sold in the bazaar, from 50 to 75 per cent. *are of local make.*" If arguments on grounds of morality will not prevail with the manufacturers, we should suppose that this sort of statement must produce an effect. The home trade is, last, being diverted into another channel. The natives of India will improve in their skill, and it may not be so easy to call the trade back again. If Indian cloth is not so well finished as ours, people at least know what they are buying when they deal in it. Once more, then, we demand the attention of the cotton manufacturers to a fact which greatly concerns them—namely, that they are no longer carrying on this pernicious system in the dark. The public of England and the natives of India know all about it now. It would be mere fatuity for the makers to hope that their old customers will keep on buying wares which are a notorious deception.

Our countrymen who are responsible for the management of great departments of the national trade are not usually indifferent to the possession of a clear and honourable reputation. Say what the manufacturers may, it is impossible for them, as a class, to preserve this character if they resort to expedients which destroy the special value of the commodities in which they deal. We have heretofore gained a name throughout the world for giving "honest value for honest money." It used to be said that an English-made article bought of a respectable merchant or tradesman might be thoroughly depended on as worth the price paid for it. We have not lost this reputation, nor have we deserved to lose it, but cotton manufacturers must expect to forfeit their claims to any share of the credit if they do not revert to the only principles upon which a profitable business is ever based. In the long run it is not profitable to deceive the public. We still have the command of the business in cotton goods, but the only means by which we can hope to keep it, is by selling a better article than the rest of the world can produce at the same price, and by letting it be understood that we may be trusted to act honestly towards purchasers who come into our markets. The Lancashire manufacturers may take the natives of India to be very simple, but they may rely upon it these people will not continue for ever to buy bales of rotten cloth when they can get a serviceable article made at their own doors.

FROM EPISCOPAL PILLAR TO POST.

(*The Examiner, Feb.* 1.)

THE Primate of Kaffir-land is a much harassed man. He came to England some months ago, bent upon unfrocking his suffragan of Natal; but by the way that he came by the same shall he return, leaving the right reverend critic of the Pentateuch undis-*shevelled* and unbereft of apron, title, mitre, or emolument. The Master of the Rolls will not take away a Bishop's bread because he has conscientious doubts about the literal meaning of Moses; and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as tolerant of interpretation, will not reverse the decree of the Master of the Rolls. So Bishop Colenso retains his See of Natal by virtue of the law of the land, and regardless of the interdict and anathema of his metropolitan.

Failing to secure the deposition of his theological antagonist, the would-be lord paramount of South Africa next proceeds to set up an anti-bishop of Natal. Offers of the command in this forlorn hope are made to various High Church dignitaries in succession, but in vain. Many would like to be raised to the order of prelates, and all commend the missionary zeal of the Primate of the Kaffir-land. It is not the mere matter of money that would deter any of them from accepting the delightful and dignified position, but somehow or other all find special excuses to make—family ties, or infirm health, or urgent domestic affairs—like the bidden guests in the parable, who were glad to be asked to the feast, but who somehow could not come. At length, after toiling through a long night of disappointment and taking nothing, the right reverend angler for men seemed to have caught a remarkably fine fish. It was in the still pool of Accrington the bait was gorged. The joyful news was spread abroad, and confident predictions were launched that a real orthodox Bishop would soon be set swimming in the waters of Natal. Alas for the vanity of human wishes! After the Rev. Mr. Macrorie had received no end of felicitations on his singular fortune, and made no end of preparations for his singular errand, and endured, not in the meekest mood, no end of reproaches from those who thought he should not

TRAVELLING ON THE ADRIATIC.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.)

VENICE, Jan. 28.

So far as I have been able, hitherto, to ascertain, the peerless Adriatic appears to suffer under two chronically-alternating complaints, whose names are Scirocco and Bora. She is, at rare intervals, attacked by transitory indispositions of a lighter character, to wit, Libeccio, Tramentana, Carbino, &c., and these minor maladies cause her but little trouble. By a man habitually writhing in the throes of gout, three days' interval of pimple on the nose would probably be hailed with gratitude, and enjoyed with calm self-congratulation. *Cateris paribus*, the dwellers on the shores of this afflicted Gulf positively enjoy the small evils inflicted upon them by their abovenamed casual visitors. Anything is better than a Bora—nothing can be worse than a Scirocco. I have already mentioned, in a former letter, the chief characteristics of these rival visitations, but will, before taking leave for the present of the Adriatic, briefly recapitulate their unpleasant specialities—a task I feel equal to, having undergone those same specialities by land and by sea. Whilst in Trieste, the good nature of Cavaliere Tonello, who placed his smart little steam-yacht at my disposal, enabled me to take a mighty cruise in a Scirocco; and I came over fiere in one of the Lloyd's rocketa last night in order to taste the joys of a Bora—one of those interesting natural phenomena having got up whistling, and gathered itself together during the afternoon. Let us begin with the Scirocco, if you please. You may be as powerful as one of Mr. Lawrence's heroes, even of temper, contented in spirit, cheerful, nay, gay in disposition, the Scirocco will insidiously rob you of one and all these excellent attributes and convert you into a languid, discontented, captious, cynical being, with just vigour enough to dislike everything, and to wonder why your bones seem all wrong, your hair too heavy for your head, and your food impregnated with a dull metallic flavour. The gift brought by Scirocco is grease, bestowed generously and impartially upon animate and inanimate objects. Grease on the pavements—grease on the face of the waiter—a thin, pale grease floating in the air. If you take a ten minutes stroll, and touch your hat or coat upon returning home, you will find it unctuous. Horses, handles of doors, street posts, and gendarmes are clammy to the touch. Everything in and out of doors is varnished with a fat moisture. In short, the Scirocco imparts a greasy flavour to life, and is more depressing to the spirits than a London fog, a page of Tupper, or an evening with an orrery. In such a Scirocco did your correspondent steam last week out of Trieste harbour—out into the Adriatic, no longer blue, but a greenish grey—under a leaden sky, through which something brown (it could not surely be the sun) was evidently struggling to bring itself into prominent notice. Leaving the city and port shrouded in mist, we stood across the bay to Muggia, a tiny fishing town, near which are the huge dockyards, engine manufactories, and workshops of the Stabilimento Tecnico. This company, besides having constructed the marine engines for most of the Imperial war ships, the large dredgers used on the Venetian marshes, and turned out a number of first class vessels from its docks, has transformed itself locally famous by erecting the graceful iron bridge spanning the Canal Grande at its entrance, near the railway station. Muggia itself, is a curious, sad-looking little place, resembling, in the colour and architecture of its narrow streets, the poorer quarters of Venice, especially the Isola di Guidecca. It was formerly protected by a strong fortress, whose outer walls still frown over the town from an abrupt hill behind it, along the base of which a road has been cut out of the rock by the indefatigable Austrian engineers, being part of a new highway leading from Trieste to Capo d'Istria. A long straggling avenue, roughly paved, leads up from the shore into the heart of the place—an irregular square, one side of which is occupied by a palazzo municipale, bearing an inscription of the fourteenth century. The only person visible in this square, Oriental in its silence and abandonment, was the owner of a curiously dirty cafe, lounging on his own door-step, from which he scarcely condescended to move, in order to give us admission, though we were bent on encouraging local trade. At the miniature Molo a few powerful fishermen, in capacious brown-hooded cloaks, were doing nothing against time, and thoroughly as heart could wish; there was not even a pretence of mending their nets about them, and they did not deem it worth their while to stare at our pretty little boat, or exchange maledictions with her crew. The impression made upon me by Muggia was that, compared with it, Sark, or Nova Zembla, must be abodes of feverish excitement and extravagant enterprise. It is, emphatically, the dullest little sea nook I ever lighted upon, and, although within hearing of steam hammers, has all the appearance of being cut off from the age we live in by half-a-dozen centuries. Once more on board, we turned our backs upon Muggia, and steamed across a huge bight in the Gulf to Capo d'Istria, a thriving town of much greater pretensions, passing the new Lazzaretto, a dismal building, standing by the water's edge, in a small bay, and making a long *detour* in order to avoid certain shoals which stretch out from the southern extremity of the bay in question far into the bosom of the Adriatic. Capo d'Istria, seen from the sea, is at once picturesque and imposing; it is built terrace-fashion on the side of a hill, the summit of which is crowned by a magnificent palace, the Penitentiary of Trieste and its district. Hither are sent all criminals condemned to atone for serious offences by long terms of imprisonment and hard labour. The building is much more like a royal residence than a gaol, having a *faux air* of the Imperial Castle at Ofen; and immediately behind the rocky foundations may be traced the remains of the old town wall and fortifications. Capo d'Istria has fought the Turks in its time, and, if I mistake not, the Venetians as well. It has been rather a pet place of the Austrians, and possesses a handsome stone quay and promenade, broad streets lined with lime trees, a stately church enriched with painted windows, and some public buildings of considerable architectural interest. It has an aristocracy of its own, very proud, very poor, and very exclusive, looking down with patrician scorn upon the comfortable shipbuilders and owners to whom the town owes its prosperity. One or two of the palaces inhabited by these haughty nobles date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and have been constructed apparently—so massive are they—to resist an eternity of Boras. I can conscientiously recommend any of my readers who may be fond of visiting out-of-the-way places to call at Capo d'Istria. The antiquities to be seen there will well reward him for his trouble in finding it out and getting to it. I will only presume to offer him one word of advice. Should Scirocco be in the ascendant, let him go by all means to Capo d'Istria by sea. The trip is just long enough to be agreeable without becoming tiresome, and the coast scenery, varied by ruins, vineyards, abrupt rocks, old fashioned villages, with here and there a gay "campagna," as the Triestini call their villas, is charming; but if the Bora be about, let him charter a *vettura* and go along the military road or, still wiser and better, let him stop at home in the Hotel de la Ville, and avail himself of that establishment's numerous resources for the annihilation of time.

And this very sincere counsel I bring me to my Bora, for whom I feel a deep respect, not unmingled with horror. We have been together on the wave, and it is my sincere hope that we never may be so again. He is, indeed, a desperate and cruel fellow, as many a widow and orphan along the shores of the Gulf can testify. His very sun, blue skies, herald his advent. You see, he wears a smile upon his face, but it is a cold one. With his first breath, away go damp, grease, mist and languor into the far offing—he makes a clean sweep of everything that is not as firm and solid as the nether millstone. The time allowed by the Lloyds' for the run from Trieste to Venice is seven hours; when Bora is blowing, the transit may be effected in less than five. He blew last night—not in his full form, but still vigorously enough to delay our departure from the Molo San Carlo until two a.m., midnight being the hour appointed for leaving. To judge from the glorious heavens, sparkling with constellations, and stars, one might have fancied oneself to be gliding along under a summer sky; the smallest attempt to pace the poop deck, however, or stand by the man at the wheel was sufficient to grant that illusion. Digging her nose into the sea, rolling like a tombola, and jumping in a most distracted manner, the Trieste was driven along by the icy wind as if she were a feather; and, sure enough, made her passage in five hours and a few minutes. Quite rough enough for any person of moderate tastes, I must say, but worth all the cold and knocking about for the glorious sunrise—such a sight as one would undergo almost any inconvenience to see, as we saw it, from the deck of the steamer, gilding the angry sea, and bathing the domes of Venice in a flood of yellow light. Had Scirocco been the order of the day, we should have approached the Lagoon in a white mist, feeling our way cautiously towards the floating city, invisible and mysterious. As it was, we dashed gaily into the Grand Canal, freshened by the keen breath of Bora—one of the most beautiful scenes in the world spread out under our eyes, and with such appetites! Let the head waiter of the "Victoria" sing in heroic verse of the Homeric feast spread before those blue but cheery guests who burst upon his retirement this morning.

You will be sorry to hear that Venice is declining in prosperity, to an extent which can scarcely be realised save by those who have lately visited it. No shipping, no trade, no guests at the *table-d'hotes*, no laughing girls in gondolas, no loungers on the Place of St. Mark. At the Piazzetta, a triple row of empty, idle, hopeless *gondole*, waiting and waiting for the Sposi, who don't come. Four people at the ordinary of the best hotel in Venice—and one of the best in Europe—the Victoria; barren quays, deserted Riva die Schiavoni, melancholy silence and poverty everywhere. The only business that seems to be still prospering in Venice is Salviati's—by-the-bye, he is getting on famously with the mosaics for the Prince Consort's memorial. Utter stagnation has fallen over the once proud, powerful, and busy city; sad stories, too, are told me of want amongst the lower classes, and embarrassment in that small commercial world still clinging to the dethroned Queen of the Adriatic. Coming from Trieste, where everybody is busy, prosperous, and money-making, perhaps the contrast offered by this port appears more painfully striking; but, making every allowance for the strength of recent impressions, I cannot help seeing that there is a great falling off in the trade and activity of Venice since my last visit here, about six months ago. Although the weather is delightful, the hotels are forlorn of travellers. Daniel's, I believe, houses three guests, the Europe, as many more, and La Ville is closed. I much fear that the city whose fleets once covered the seas will become eventually dependent upon her merits as a show place for whatever material well-being she may yet enjoy. Her commerce and maritime glory seem to have departed from her for ever. As an art-treasure she still, in many respects, is unrivalled. Let us wish her hosts of rich visitors at least, and that, in future times, Italy may treat her less as a step-daughter than hitherto, for it must be confessed that until now, she has gained but little by her transfer to the Regno Unito, and lost—more than she likes to confess.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very aggreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ½lb., 1lb., and 1-lb. packets. This Cocoa, as being prepared by Jas. Epps & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, in railway Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approves, Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances on to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11⅛d.	do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s 10 7/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10½d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December), at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 18th February 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,325.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1s. 11¼d. "
3 do.	on	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
2 do.	on	at 1s. 11d. "
1 do.	on	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	on	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1s. 10¾d. "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 5/16d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be directed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. M. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£40	1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee	
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/8d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11 1-4d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 11 3/16d.	"
" On demand	.....	1s. 11 1-8d.	"
On Scotland do.	.....		
On Ireland do.	.....		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 1/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances which same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		4 per cent.
6 do.		3 "
3 do.		2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities 1 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs.12 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO J. A. BROWN & Co'

Fine Pale Old Brandy qts. at	Rs.	28
Pale Amontillado. Sherry	"	28
Fine Pale Sherry	"	25
Claret Rigolette Bordeaux	"	12
Whiskey, fine old Scotch	"	18
GREY'S ADELPHI.		
Fine Orange Bitters	"	14

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

			Per dozen.
CLARET.	Medoc	Rs.	7-8 Pints,
	do.	"	12 " Quarts.
	St. Laurent	"	18 " "
	Chateau Belasme	"	9 " "
	Do.	"	25 " "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	"	29 " "
COGNAC.	1st quality	"	35 " "
	2nd "	"	25 " "

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	SCHWARZBERG	"	30 " "
	IMPERIAL	"	16 " Pints.
		"	32 " Quarts.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	"	17 " Pints.
		"	35 " Quarts.
	MOSELLE	"	24 " "
	JOHANNISBERG	"	13 " Pints.
		"	33 " Quarts.
		"	17-8 Pints.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

LIQ. CARBONIS DETERGENS.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)

This Soap is unrivalled as a SKIN SOAP,

as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists.

The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures of guaranteed purity.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, an English LANDAU, nearly new, by Buchanan, of Glasgow, and a pair of Australian bay HORSES; also a Set of plated double HARNESS,—the property of ROBERT CURLING, Esq.
162 Malabar Hill.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, is is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited,)

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... ,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.
Printing Frames.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers.
Water-tight Glass Baths.
Vignette Glasses.
Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Patent Glass Plates.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips.
Head Rests.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes.
Glass and We-dgwood Funnels.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Developing Glasses, Leveling Stands.
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A nearly new four-seated Open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Windower.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new high-wheeled Hansom Cab with Lamps.

ALSO,

A full size Miniature Brougham, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

A nearly new and light Mail Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

Ditto Ditto Buggy with Lamps by Ditto.

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1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

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1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.

1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.

1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO,

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram, with lamps and Shaft.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.

And also,

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One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

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One 1st Vaggonette by Barton & Son.

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A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

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